

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE,

[Numb. 594.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, September 23, 1756.

P A R I S, May 31.

It appears by the following List of the Killed and Wounded in the late Sea Fight in the Mediterranean, that every Ship in the Line in our Squadron had a Share in the Action, though it is not yet clear to us whether every capital Ship of the English engaged.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Foudroyant	2	9
Redoubtable	12	37
Couronne	0	3
Temeraire	0	15
Guerrier	0	42
Lion	2	7
Sage	0	7
Orpheus	10	9
Content	6	18
Triton	5	14
Hippopotame	2	10
Fier	0	4

Total, 39 175

Besides nine Officers wounded, but none killed.

Paris, June 6. The Ministry are greatly nettled at some Expressions in the King of England's Declaration of War, which they publicly affirm to be gross Falshoods. A counter Declaration is actually preparing. They are also piqued at the entire stopping, all at once, of the Communication between the two Kingdoms by Means of the Packer Boats. Whatever be the Issue of the Expedition to Minorca, it is rumoured at Court that M. de la Galissoniere will be recalled, and M. du Bois de la Mothe, who gave sufficient Proofs of his Capacity by transporting a Body of Forces to Canada, appointed to command in his Room. We also expect, that M. de Perrier will, by his good Conduct, gain Laurels. His true Destination is against some of the English Caribbee Islands, particularly Barbados.

Paris, June 12. Count du Bois de la Mothe, is sailed from Brest with a Squadron of nine Men of War: His Destination we have not yet learned.

The Declaration of War against England is not yet published; but it is still thought it will soon come out, in two or three Days at farthest.

Extra of a Letter from Waterford, dated May 19.

A rich Vessel from St. Domingo being met a Day or two ago by a fishing Boat, the Master desired the Fisherman to carry him to the nearest Port, whether Cork, Waterford, or any other Place; and the Fisherman accordingly brought him to Passage, within five Miles of this City, where the Ship was boarded by the King's Officers, and seized for his Majesty's Use. She had 28 Men on board, and five Passengers bound to France. The Cargo is valued at 11,000 Pounds, and consists of 35 Hogheads of clayed Sugar, 275 Hogheads brown ditto, 91 Hogheads and several Quarter Casks of Coffee; 3 Hogheads, 2 Puncheons and 2 Quarter Casks of Indigo, some Cotton, and two Guns, but neither of them mounted. It is supposed that her Provisions were very short, and the Wind being strong at East, they were afraid of being blown into the Western Ocean, where they must have perished for Want of Food, had they not luckily met this Boat.

and other Land Forces in North-America, is, in the present Situation of Affairs, of great Importance to the Security and Defence of the British Provinces and Colonies: And whereas there are in several of the said Provinces and Colonies, great Numbers of indentured Servants, who may be willing to enlist as Soldiers, in such of his Majesty's Forces as now are, or hereafter may be, employed in the said Provinces or Colonies: But whereas Doubts may arise, whether such indentured Servants can be legally enlisted; for obviating whereof, May it please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all or any of the Officers of any of his Majesty's Forces serving in America, to enlist as a Soldier or Soldiers, any such indentured Servant or Servants, in any of the British Provinces or Colonies on the Continent of America, who shall be willing to enter and enlist in any of the said Forces; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided nevertheless, That if the Owner, Proprietor, or Master of such indentured Servant, shall object to the said Servant's enlisting as a Soldier, within Six Months after such Enlistment, the Officer enlisting such indentured Servant, or the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Company in which such indentured Servant shall serve, at the Time such Objection is made, shall either give him up to his said Owner, Proprietor, or Master, on receiving back the enlisting Money; or shall pay such Sum, as any Two Justices of the Peace in the Province or Colony where the said Owner, Proprietor, or Master, of such indentured Servant so enlisting as aforesaid doth reside, shall, on Application of either of the said Officers, adjudge to be a reasonable Recompence to him the said Owner, Proprietor, or Master, in Proportion to the original Purchase-money given by the said Owner, Proprietor, or Master, for the said indentured Servant, and to the Time of Service, yet remaining to be performed in Consequence of his Indenture.

And, to prevent any unjust or fraudulent Arrests of Soldiers, after they have enlisted in any of the said Forces, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person whatsoever who shall list and enter himself as a Volunteer, in any of his Majesty's said Forces, shall be liable to be taken out of his Majesty's Service, by any Process or Execution whatsoever (other than for some criminal Matter) unless for a real Debt, or other just Cause of Action; and unless, before the taking out such Process or Execution (not being for a criminal Matter) the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs therein, or some other Person or Persons in his or their Behalf, shall make Affidavit before one or more Judge or Judges of the Court, out of which such Process or Execution shall issue, or before some Person authorized to take Affidavits in such Court, that to his or their Knowledge the original Sum, justly due and owing to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs from the Defendant or Defendants, in the Action or Cause of Action, on which such Process shall issue, or the original Debt for which such Process or Execution shall be issued out, amounts to the Value of Ten Pounds Sterling, at least, over and above all Costs of Suit, in the same Action, or in any other Action, on which the same shall be grounded; a Memorandum of which Oath shall be marked on the Back of such Process or Writ; for which Memorandum or Oath no Fee shall be taken; and if any Person so enlisting as a Soldier in his Majesty's said Forces, shall nevertheless be arrested contrary to the Intent of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any Judge or Judges of such Court, or any Justice or Justices of the Peace of the Province or Colony in which such Arrest shall be made, upon Complaint made by the Party arrest-

ed, or by any of his superior Officers, to examine into the same, by Oath of the Parties (which Oath he or they are respectively hereby impowered to administer) or otherwise, and by Warrant under his or their Hand and Seal, or Hands and Seals, to discharge such Soldier so arrested or detained, contrary to the Intent of this Act, without paying any Fee or Fees, upon due Proof made before him or them, that such Soldier so arrested or detained, was legally enlisted as a Soldier in his Majesty's Service, and was arrested and detained, contrary to the Intent of this Act; and also to award to the Party complaining such Costs, as such Judge or Judges, Justice or Justices, shall think reasonable: For the Recovery whereof, such Party shall have the like Remedy as the Person who made the said Arrest, or took out the Execution, might have had for his Costs, or as the Plaintiff in the said Action might have had for the Recovery of his Costs, in case Judgment had been given for him with Costs, against the Defendant in the said Action.

And, to the End that honest Creditors, who aim only at the Recovery of their just Debts, may not be hindered from suing for the same, but may be able to proceed in a more speedy and cheap Method; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, upon Notice first given in Writing of the Cause of Action to such Person or Persons so enlisted, or left at his or their last Place of Residence, before his or their enlisting, to file a common Appearance in any Action to be brought for or upon account of any Debt whatsoever, so as to intitle such Plaintiff to proceed therein to Judgment and Outlawry, and to have an Execution thereupon, other than against the Body or Bodies of him or them so enlisted as aforesaid; this Act, or any other Law or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, That if any Commission, or Non-commission Officer, or Soldier, shall be accused of any Capital Crime, or of any Violence or Offence against the Person, Estate, or Property, of any of his Majesty's Subjects, which is punishable by the known Laws of the Colony or Province where such Crime shall be committed; the Commanding Officer or Officers of the respective Regiment, Battalion, Company, or Party, in his Majesty's Service in America, is and are hereby required to use his and their utmost Endeavours to deliver over such accused Person to the Civil Magistrate; and shall be also aiding and assisting to the Officers of Justice in the seizing and apprehending such respective Offender, in order to bring him to his Trial; and if any such Commanding Officer shall wilfully neglect or refuse, upon Application made to him for that Purpose, to deliver over any such accused Person to the Civil Magistrate, or to be aiding and assisting to the Officers of Justice in the apprehending such Offender, every such Officer so offending, and being thereof convicted before any Two or more Justices of the Peace for the Province or Colony where the Fact shall be committed, by the Oath of two credible Witnesses, shall be ipso facto cashiered, and utterly disabled to hold any Civil or Military Employment in his Majesty's Service; provided the said Conviction be affirmed at the next Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, or Goal Delivery, to be held for the said Province or Colony, and a Certificate thereof be transmitted to the Judge Advocate, who is hereby required to certify the same to the next Court-martial.

And, for preventing Soldiers from deserting his Majesty's Service, and encouraging the apprehending of Deserters in the said Province and Colonies; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Constable, Headborough, Tythingman, or any other Civil Officer, of the Town or Place where any Person who may be reasonably suspected to be a Deforter shall be found, to apprehend, or cause him

In Consequence of an Address presented by the Honourable the Lower House of Assembly, his Excellency the Governor has thought fit to order the Printer of this Gazette to publish

The ACT for the better recruiting his Majesty's Forces on the Continent of America; and for the better Regulation of the Army, and preventing of Desertion, there.

WHEREAS the speedy and effectual recruiting his Majesty's Regiments of Foot,

him to be apprehended, and to cause such respective Person to be brought before any Justice of the Peace living in or near such Town or Place, who shall examine such suspected Person; and if by his own Confession, or the Testimony of one or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses upon Oath (which Oath such Justice is hereby empowered to administer) it shall appear that such Person is a listed Soldier, and ought to be with the Regiment, Company, or Battalion, to which he belongs, such Justice of the Peace shall forthwith cause him to be conveyed to the Goal of the Town or Place where he shall be so apprehended, and transmit an Account thereof, either to the Commanding Officer of the said Regiment, Battalion, or Company, or to the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Province or Colony in which such Defenter shall be apprehended, to the End such Person may be proceeded against according to Law; and the Keeper of such Goal shall receive the full Subsistence of such Defenter or Defenters, during the Time he or they shall continue in his Custody, for the Maintenance of such Defenter or Defenters, but shall not be intitled to any Fee or Reward, on account of the Imprisonment of such Defenter or Defenters; any Law or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And for the better Encouragement of Persons to apprehend Defenters, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Commanding Officer of the Regiment to which any such Defenter shall belong, shall pay, or cause to be paid, into the Hands of such Person who shall apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any Defenter from his Majesty's Service, the Sum of Twenty Shillings Sterling Money for every Defenter that shall be so apprehended and committed.

And for the more effectual preventing any Person from harbouring Defenters, or buying their Arms, Cloaths, or Accoutrements, in the said Provinces or Colonies; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall harbour, conceal, or assist, any Defenter from his Majesty's Service, knowing him to be such, each and every Person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds Sterling; and if any Person shall knowingly detain, buy, or exchange, or otherwise receive any Arms, Cloaths, Caps, or other Furniture, belonging to his Majesty, from any Soldier or Defenter, upon any Account or Pretence whatsoever, or cause the Colour of such Cloaths to be changed, each and every Person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such Offence, the Sum of Five Pounds Sterling, upon Conviction, by the Oath of one or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses, before any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the Colony or Province where the Offence shall be committed; which said respective Penalties shall be levied by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of such Offender or Offenders, by Warrant under the Hand or Hands of such Justice or Justices of the Peace, and shall be applied, one Moiety to the Informer, or Person by whose Means such Defenter shall be apprehended, and the other Moiety to the Commanding Officer of the Troop or Company to which such Defenter or Soldier shall respectively belong; and in case any such Offender, who shall be convicted of harbouring or assisting any such Defenter or Defenters, or of having knowingly received any Arms, Cloaths, Caps, or other Furniture, belonging to his Majesty, or of having caused the Colour of such Cloaths to be changed, shall not have sufficient Goods and Chattels to answer the Payment of the said respective Penalties, or shall not within four Days after Conviction pay the same, that then, and in every such Case, such Justice or Justices of the Peace shall and may, by Warrant under his or their Hand and Seal, or Hands and Seals, either commit such Offender to the common Goal of the Place where the Offence shall be committed, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, for any Time, not exceeding three Months, or cause such Offender to be publicly whipt.

Provided always, That if any Officer shall break open, or forcibly enter any Dwelling-house or Out-house to search for Defenters, without a Warrant from one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace (which Warrant such Justice or Justices are hereby empowered to grant to a Commission Officer only) such Officer shall, for every such Offence, forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds Sterling; to be recovered by any Person or Persons who shall sue for the same in any Court of Record in any Province or Colony on the Continent of America.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when and as often as any Person or Persons shall be enlisted as a Sol-

dier or Soldiers in his Majesty's Land Forces on the Continent of America, he and they shall within the Space of Four Days, but not sooner than Twenty-four Hours after such enlisting, be carried before the next Justice of the Peace for the County, City, or Place, or of the Chief Magistrate of any City or Town of the Province or Colony where such Person shall be so enlisted (not being an Officer of the Army) and before such Justice or Chief Magistrate, he or they shall be at Liberty to declare his or their Dissent to such enlisting, and upon such Declaration, and returning the enlisting Money, and also each Person so dissenting paying the Sum of Twenty Shillings Sterling for the Charges expended or laid out upon him, such Person or Persons so enlisted shall be forthwith discharged and set at Liberty in the Presence of such Justice or Chief Magistrate; but if such Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect within the Space of Twenty-four Hours to return and pay such Money as aforesaid, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be enlisted, as if he or they had given his or their Assent thereto before the said Justice or Chief Magistrate; or if such Person or Persons shall declare his or their having voluntarily enlisted himself or themselves, then such Justice or Chief Magistrate shall, and he is hereby required forthwith to certify under his Hand that such Person or Persons is or are duly enlisted, setting forth the Place of the Birth and Calling of him or them respectively (if known) and that the Second and Sixth Sections of the Articles of War against Mutiny and Desertion were read to him or them, and that he or they had taken the Oath mentioned in the said Articles of War; and if any such Person or Persons so to be certified as duly enlisted, shall refuse to take the Oath of Fidelity before the said Justice or Chief Magistrate, it shall and may be lawful for such Officer from whom he has received such Money as aforesaid, to detain or confine such Person or Persons until he or they shall take the Oath before required; and every military Officer who shall act contrary thereto, or offend herein, shall be forthwith cashiered and displaced from his Office, and shall be utterly disabled to have or hold any military Office or Employment in his Majesty's Service; and for every such Offence, shall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered as any other Penalty is by this Act directed to be recovered.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall receive the Enlisting-money from any Officer (knowing it to be such) and shall abscond, or refuse to go before such Justice or Chief Magistrate, in order to declare his Assent or Dissent, as aforesaid; such Person or Persons shall be deemed and taken to be enlisted, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and shall and may be proceeded against, as if he or they had taken the Oath directed by the said Articles of War to be taken before such Justice or Chief Magistrate.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act, and every Clause, Article, and Matter therein contained, shall have Continuance for the Space of Three Years, from and after the Twenty-fifth of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-six, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.

B O S T O N, August 30.

We hear, that on the 11th of this Instant, Captain Rogers returned to Fort William Henry, at Lake George, he having been out with a Party; but they were discovered by two Frenchmen; upon which they made the best of their Way back, without doing any Thing further than killing about thirty Horses and Cattle. One of Captain Rogers's Party, who went out about two Months ago, as lately mentioned in this Paper, to have gone to look for his Pack, and being missed, it was thought he was carried Prisoner to Ticonderoga, has since got back to the Fort at the Lake, having only lost his Way in the Woods.

N E W - Y O R K, September 6.

We hear from New-Jersey, that on Sunday Night, the 29th past, three Men arrived at Elizabeth-Town in a poor, weak, and starving Condition, to wit, Thomas Sherby, Benjamin Springer, and John Denite, who had been Prisoners among the Indians, and were almost naked, having only old Indian Blankets about them to cover their Nakedness. They made their Escape from the Indians at a Place called Jenango, an Indian Town, situate near the Head of Susquehanna, and were 32 Days in the Woods, during which Time they suffered great Hardships, for want of Food, and were obliged to eat Rattle-snakes, Black-snakes, Frogs, and such Vermin; and some-

times they could find nothing to eat for Days together. The first Settlements they made, where they found any Inhabitants, was the upper Fort, upon Delaware River, in New-Jersey, called Cole's Fort; and from thence they were sent under a Guard to Elizabeth-Town, for fear the White People should annoy them, they looking more like Indians than Christians, being very swarthy, and their Hair cut by the Savages after the Indian Fashion, and dressed only in Indian Blankets. Springer says, that he was taken Prisoner the 22d Day of May last, when being at Work at one Anthony Swartwout's in Suffex County, New-Jersey, about ten o'Clock in the Morning two Indians attacked the House, and shot Swartwout's Wife dead upon the Spot. They then seized Swartwout and Springer, and three of the Indians drove Springer away with a Negro, who they had taken the Night before at one Capt. Hunt's, in said County, making them run all the Way, until they came to the River Delaware, which they crossed on a Raft of Rails, about 8 Miles above Col. Van Campen's. When they were got about a Mile and a Half into Pennsylvania, they waited in the Bushes for the two Indians who were left behind with Swartwout and his Children; and in about an Hour and a Half the said Indians came to them with only two of Swartwout's Children, a Girl about 12 Years old, and a Boy about 9. These Children told Springer, that the Indians had killed three of the Children at the House, and had killed and scalped their Father about seven Miles from the House, near a Brook, where they likewise killed their little Sister, and threw her into the Brook. The Indians then carried Springer, Swartwout's two Children, and the Negro, to the Indian Towns, where they were dispersed about. Hunt's Negro told Springer, That young Hunt, Brother to Capt. Hunt, who was also taken Prisoner with him, was killed by the Indians, in endeavouring to make his Escape from them.

This is the first Intelligence we have had of Swartwout and his Children, and of young Hunt and the Negro, since they were missing in May last, when Captain Hunt's House was burnt to the Ground. Sherby says, he was made Prisoner at Juniata, in Pennsylvania, by six Indians at the House of Daniel Williams in December last, when Williams himself was killed, and Sherby and Williams's Wife carried into Captivity. Denite was taken Prisoner in the back Parts of Maryland by seven Indians, in May last, as he and another were splitting Rails, who were both carried into Captivity. They were all three taken care of at Elizabeth-Town, and a Collection was made for them to cloath them, and to enable them to travel to their several Places of Abode.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 9.

Since our last came to Town John Cox, a young Lad, who escaped from the Indians on the 14th of August last, and gives us the following Information, viz.

That himself, his Brother Richard, and John Craig, were taken Prisoners in the Beginning of February last, by nine Delaware Indians, from a Plantation, distant about two Miles from McDowell's Mill, and carried to the Kittanning Town, on the Ohio: That on his Way thither he met Shingas, with a Party of 30 Men, and afterwards Captain Jacobs, with 15, who were going on a Design to destroy the Settlements in Conococheague: That when he arrived at Kittanning, he saw there about 300 fighting Men, of the Delaware Tribe, with their Families, and about 50 English Prisoners, consisting of Men, Women and Children: That during his Stay there, Shingas and Jacobs's Parties returned, the one with 9 Scalps, and 10 Prisoners, the other with several Scalps, and 5 Prisoners; and that another Company of 18, came from Diaboga, with 17 Scalps fixed on a Pole, and carried them to Fort Duquesne, to obtain their Reward: That the Warriors held a Council, which, with their War Dances, continued a Week; after which Capt. Jacobs went off with a Party of 48 Men, intending (as he was told) to fall upon the Inhabitants of Paxton: That the Indians frequently said they were resolved to kill all the white Folks, except a few, with whom they would afterwards make a Peace: That they made an Example of one Paul Bradley, whom they, agreeable to their usual Cruelty, beat for Half an Hour with Clubs and Tomahawks, and afterwards fastening him to a Post, cropped his Ears close to his Head; after which an Indian chopt off his Fingers, and another, with a red hot Iron, burnt him all over the Belly, in such a barbarous Manner, that occasioned a Smoke, by which the Prisoner (who, with the other white People, they obliged to be Witnesses of their horrid Barbarity) could hardly see him: That then they flung him full of Arrows, and at last killed and scalped him, and made the Prisoners burn his Body.

He likewise says further, that about the Beginning of March he was taken by three Indians to Diaboga, where he found about 30 Warriors belonging to the Delaware, Mohican and Minsha Tribes, and about 20 German Prisoners: That while he was there the Indians frequently went in Parties of 12, to destroy the Inhabitants, and as often returned with their Scalps, but no Prisoners: That their whole Conversation was continually filled with Expressions of Vengeance against the English, and Resolutions to kill them, and lay waste their Country: That in May all the Indians removed from Diaboga about 25 Miles higher up the River to plant Corn, where most of them have since lived.

That they, with the Prisoners, during the whole Summer, have been in a starving Condition, having very little Venison and Corn, and reduced to the Necessity of eating Dog-flesh, and the few Roots and Berries they could collect in the Woods: That several of the Prisoners have died for want of Food: That six Weeks ago, about 100 Indians went off from the Susquehanna to the Ohio, for a Supply of Provisions and Ammunition, and were expected back in 30 Days: That while they were in this distressed Situation they talked several Times of making Peace with the English, and many of them observed that it was better to do so than starve; for that the Rewards the French gave them for Scalps were not sufficient to support them, not having received from them more than one Loaf of Bread for each Scalp. But that old Makomely, the Master of this Prisoner, and one of their Chiefs, endeavoured to dissuade them from entering into any peaceable Measures with the English, and had constantly encouraged them to continue the War. That while these Things were in Agitation, an Indian Chief came among them, and informed them that the Mingo's could live with the English, and be furnished with Provisions and every Thing they wanted, while they the Delawares were starving from carrying on War against them.

That about two Months ago, he saw several of the Indians going away, with an Intention (as he was informed) to know of the Governor of Pennsylvania, whether the English would agree to make Peace; but that he was told by Makomely, they were only gone to see whether the English were strong, and get Provisions from them.

That on the 9th of August he left Diaboga, and came down the River in a Canoe, with Makomely, to Gnahay, to get some Corn that was left under Ground, and that in the Morning after he arrived there, the Indian having gone out to hunt, he made his Escape, on the 14th, and came to Fort Augusta at six o'Clock that Evening, very much fatigued.

He adds, that in the Engagement at Siding Hill in April last there were only three Indians killed; and that they carried but five of the Prisoners they took there to Kittanning, having lost about twenty of them in the Woods.

We have advice from Cumberland County, that the Widow Ramlay, and two Children, and two of the Name of Clughton, were all killed by the Indians on the First Instant, at the Foot of the South Mountain, as they were flying from their Habitations to York County: And that the Woman's Head was cut off, and her Body mangled in a most cruel Manner.

We hear further from the same County, that the Indians are daily murdering and making Captives Numbers of People: And that from Carlisle to Swearingham's Ferry, in Virginia, there is not an Inhabitant to be seen, a few in Shippenburg excepted.

ANNAPOLIS, September 23.

On Monday last DANIEL DULANY, Esq; was unanimously chosen to represent this City.

Yesterday came to Town Mr. John Emmitt, from Tom's Creek, in Frederick County, who gives us the following agreeable Account, the Substance of which may, we think, be depended on, viz. That Col. John Armstrong, with 315 Men, well armed, marched from Pennsylvania for an Indian Town called Kittanning, on the Ohio, within 30 Miles of Fort Duquesne, where they arrived the 4th of this Instant, at Night, and posted themselves round the Town: In the Morning they were discovered by two Indians, who lay in the Corn-Field to watch it, who immediately ran and gave the Alarm to the Town, crying out in the Indian Language, That the White People were come upon them as thick as Pigeons; whereupon they entered it, and immediately began to engage the Indians, who amounted, it is said, to some Hundreds: upon which the famous Capt. Jacobs, and many other Warriors, with their Wives and Children, retired to a Fort, well stocked with Arms, Ammunition, and Provisions, which they had in the Town, and there defended themselves some Time through Loop-Holes, which our Men did not at first observe; that Col. Armstrong endeavored to force the Doors of the Fort, but having lost between 30 and 40 Men in the Attempt, he gave it over, and set Fire to the Top of it, when Capt. Jacobs, and many other Indians, came out, who were immediately killed; the rest, their Number not known, with the Fort, Ammunition, &c. were blown up; that then Col. Armstrong's Men cut off the Head of Captain Jacobs, scalped some other Indians, and set Fire to the Town, when a false Alarm was spread, that a very large Body of Indians was coming down upon them: upon which Col. Armstrong retreated to Pennsylvania, having killed all the Inhabitants he found there, and released 10 or 11 White Men Prisoners. This Account was received from one M. Swaine, who was Col. Armstrong's principal Guide to the above Town, and who was likewise in the Action. Since which, a Letter from a Gentleman in Cecil County mentions Capt. Jacobs's Head being brought to Philadelphia. A more particular Account of this Action may be expected in our next. By Capt. Benson from Whitehaven, (which Place he left the 4th of July) who is arrived at Oxford, we have the following Extract from an English Paper, viz.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 26.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Byng, from on board the Ramilies, off Minorca, May 25, 1756.

To Mr. CLEVELAND.

"I have the Pleasure to desire you to acquaint their Lordships, that, having sailed from Gibraltar the 8th, I got safe off Malen the 19th, having joined the Phoenix off Majorca; and he says, that on that Day he engaged the French, at 2 o'Clock.

"English Ships 13, Number of Guns 248, Killed 43, Wounded 168. Frigates 5.

"French Ships 12, Number of Guns 796, Killed 38, Wounded 181. Frigates 5.

"Admiral Byng says he at the Time of his Writing, is bound to Gibraltar, from which Place he proposes sending a more particular Account."

By several Gentlemen from Philadelphia, we are assured, that Ofusego is taken by the French; that Lord Loudoun, with a Body of 20,000 Men, consisting of Regulars, some of the Militia, and a great Number of Gentlemen Volunteers, from New-York, were marching against it; but having sent 300 Highlanders before him to Ofusego, to observe the Motions of the Enemy, and see what Posture of Defence they were in, they returned, and informed him, That there was no Enemy there, that Ofusego was burnt to the Ground,

and that there was no Sign of a Massacre, there being only four Graves to be seen, one of which was neatly turf'd, which was supposed to be Col. Mercer's; that thereupon Lord Loudoun joined General Winslow, and marched against Crown-Point, with between 15 and 20,000 Men; and that the Camp-Fever had raged amongst the New-England Men, Fifteen and Twenty dying in a Day; but that there was great Reason to believe it was now stopped.

From a Boston Paper, dated September 6, just come to Hand, we have taken the following Articles of News, viz.

BOSTON, September 6.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Marblehead, to his Friend in this Town, dated September 2.

"This Instant, at 3 o'Clock P. M. arrived Capt. Glover from Cadix, who left it Saturday July 24th; by him I have a Letter of the 16th of June, dated at Barcelona, when they were in Fear of Minerva falling into the Hands of the French, as the scandalous Admiral had deserted them, by which Means the French had got a fresh Supply of Cannon, Provisions, &c. My Letter from Cadix of July the 20th says, The French are since the 20th ultimo, in Possession of Port-Mahon, after a gallant Defence made by the English; and as there is now a strong Fleet of English Men of War at Gibraltar, where believe will remain until Affairs are accommodated, no great Risk can attend English Merchant Ships coming this Way.—My Letter from Capt. Lewis, dated Cadix, July 22d, as to News says, Capt. Glover will inform you: The Account we have here is, that Mahon is taken entirely; that General Blakeney capitulated the 29th of June, on very honourable Terms; that the French lost a great Number of their Troops, &c. Admiral Hawke, who superseded Admiral Byng, failed for Mahon from Gibraltar the 8th of July, with 17 Ships of the Line: Admiral Byng and West are said for London in order for Trial, with General Forster, the late Governor of Gibraltar; Lord Tyravvy commands at Gibraltar, which Place is now in a fine Condition to make a greater Defence than ever, having all the Breast-Works repaired, new Batteries built all round, incredible strong. Thus far Lewis.—Capt. Glover is quite full in it, that there is no Doubt but that the Castle surrendered on the 29th of June, but an Abstract of a Letter from Gibraltar under the 18th of July, to a Gentleman of Cadix, seems to make a Doubt of it, though Capt. Glover says, three Posts confirm'd it.—As to my Friend's saying there was a strong Fleet of English Men of War at Gibraltar, must be a Mistake; for Glover came by that Place the 11th of July, and spoke with the Experiment Man of War in the Gut, and the Captain told him that Admiral Hawke actually sail'd the 10th from Gibraltar, and Capt. Glover saw no Ships in the Road as he pass'd by.

"Postscript of a Letter from Gibraltar to a Gentleman at Cadix: We have just now received Letters from Gibraltar of the 18th Instant, and the Governor of that Garrison had yet no Advice of Mahon being taken, as reported by the French the 20th ultimo; so the News seems yet dubious, and hope it will turn out false."

By a Vessel arrived at Salem in 43 Days from Lisbon, we have a Confirmation of the News of the Surrender of St. Philip's Fort to the French on the 29th of June last, with these Particulars, that the Garrison marched out with all the Honours of War, and were transported to Gibraltar by the French.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated August 30, 1756.

"Last Night a Letter came to Town from the Oneida Carrying-Place, where was come an Indian from Ofusego, who informed, that the French had carried every Thing from thence, and demolished the Place; that they had carried away three or four Officers, the Carpenters and Sailors, to Frontenac, the Remainder they killed, cut off their Heads, and posted them on Stakes along the Lake Side. It is said Col. L— scandalously surrendered the Fort, no more than 7 Men being kill'd in the whole, among whom was Col. Mercer.—Commodore B— also behaved scandalously, not firing one Gun from his Vessels on the Enemy. I cannot conceive (if true) why this Barbarity was committed, unless our Men repented their shameful Surrender, or there must have been a Quarrel between the French and Indians."

By Capt. Jones from Halifax we hear, that the Jamaica Sloop of War had taken within a Mile of Louisbourg Harbour, a Vessel from one of our Northern Colonies, with live Stock, and other good Prog, on board, and sent her into Halifax. The Officer who carried her in, said he could find no other Clearance on board, but only one to Boston.

WANTED, X

AN industrious, sober young Man, to write for a Gentleman. Any one qualified for that Purpose, may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of the Printer hereof. Mr. Ap.

September 20, 1756.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, in Annapolis, a Convict Servant Man, named David Yorath: He is a tall, lusty, ignorant, Country Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and wears his own black Hair; he is a Mason by Trade, was born in Wales, is about 33 Years old, and either can't or pretends not to speak good English. He had with him when he went away, an old superfine blue Broad-Cloth Coat, turn'd down with a blue Velvet Cape, and a white Flannel Waistcoat, with black Glass Buttons, and the Edges bound round with white Tape, tho' 'tis supposed he may have other Cloaths with him, as likewise both white and check Shirts.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, if taken within ten Miles of Annapolis; Forty Shillings, if above; and if taken out of the Province, Five Pounds.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

WHEREAS many People in this Province are indebted unto the Subscriber, upon long standing open Accounts, he hereby requests them that they immediately pay off their Ballances, or settle them. And as the Importation of Goods is considerably dearer now than formerly, he still continues to sell his Stays at the same Price as before, (which is much cheaper than importing and running the Chance of losing them), to all who pay the Ready Money, and is obliged to raise his Price with those who want Credit; and as he is now in great Want of Cash, to enable him to import Goods for the Carrying on his Business, begs that they would be expeditious in paying off their their old Scores, which will much oblige,

Their humble Servant,
CHARLES WALLACE.

DESERTED from Captain Levin Woolford's Party of Recruits, in Dorchester County, Maryland, Thomas Williams, who was born in the said County, he is of a fresh Complexion, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, his Head is shaven, and he wears a Silk Cap: When he deserted he had on a blue Jacket, and long striped Linen Trowsers.

Any Person that will apprehend and deliver him to either of his Lordship's Sheriffs, will receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, of his Excellency the Governor, or the Captain above-mentioned.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the 29th of this Instant September, for Bills of Exchange, or Currency.



A STRONG SCHOONER, Square Stern'd, Maryland built, about 18 Months old, carries about 2500 or 3000 Bushels of Grain: An Inventory of her Tackle may be seen at any Time before the Sale, and the Schooner view'd, on

THOMAS NORRIS.

The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock, at the Dock, in Annapolis.

N. B. Any Person inclinable to purchase before the Day of Sale, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber: Time will be given for Payment, on Security, if required.

THOSE Customers to this GAZETTE, who are long in Arrears, are requested to make Payment, to enable the Publisher to continue his Business, which, they must be sensible, is attended with great Expence; and those who are long indebted, and do not contrive to send their Money at the ensuing Provincial Court, (which they may easily do by their honest Neighbours) must not expect to receive any more Gazettes: At the same Time, those of his good CUSTOMERS who pay annually, or as often as Convenience suits, are desired to accept of his hearty Thanks.

WHEREAS some evil and ill-disposed Person, void of all Humanity, barbarous and cruel, worse than the savage Indians massacring Christians, who may make some Defence, or if they should by Chance happen to escape, make some Complaint; but this extraordinary inhuman Cruelty was acted on dumb Creatures, either from the ill Disposition of Slaves or Servants, or by Order of their Master, done and executed in the following Manner, viz. On the 13th of this Instant September, four of the Subscriber's Cart Horses after being turn'd out at Night, one of which was found next Morning not far distant from Mr. Bordley's Quarter, which was hamstring'd, his Bars cut off, &c. My People being in Quest of the others all that Day could not find them, but next Morning went out again, and found the other three in like Manner, and not much distant from where the first was found, all cut and mangled to such a Degree that has rendered them quite useless; it may be reasonable to think that the said three Horses were concealed the Day before: In order to discover such barbarous Villains, any Person discovering the cruel Actor of the above abominable Action, so as the Offender may be had to Justice, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward, paid by

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, for ready Money only,

CHOICE Madeira WINE, and Barbados CRUM, by the Gallon.

Likewise, a fine, likely, young, American born Negro Wench, fit for Town or Country Business.

JOHN CLAPHAM.

JUST IMPORTED,

From LONDON, in the Ship LYON, Captain DYER, and from GLASGOW in the Brigantine ACHSAH, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in ANNAPOLIS, at reasonable Rates, the sundry GOODS undermentioned, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

SUPER-FINE blue, black, cinnamon, mix'd grey and claret colour'd, with Variety of other low priced Broad-Cloths, German Serge, blue, red, green and colour'd Half-Thicks, Bear-Skins, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide Frizes, Rugs, Blankets, Kendal Cottons, blue, green and pink colour'd Callimancoes, Tam-mies, strip'd Satins, check'd Barley Corns, Damasks, Yard and Half-yard wide Cords, blue and green Camblets, Men's Stocking Breeches, Bombazeens, single Allopeens, Norwich and Hat-band Crapes, Calicoes, and Variety of Chintz, fine Irish Tobins, Tartans, broad and narrow striped Hollands, check'd and striped Cottons, Silk and Cotton Gowns, Counterpanes, white Jeans, dyed Fustians, Grand Durels, Everlastings, scarlet and black Hair-Shags, Genoa Velvets, blue, black, and cream colour'd Silk Satins, Silk Allamode, blue and black Serge Dufoys, Men's black and white Silk Stockings, Scotch Hollands, Irish Linens, Cambricks, clear Lawns, black and white Lace, Bandannoes, and other Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen Ditto, Cotton Romals, Womens Scarlet Cloaks, Ribbons, Ferrets, Galloons, Mens Silk Caps, sewing Silk, Needles, Pins, Playing Cards, Horn, Bone and Ivory Combs, Womens Kid, white Lamb, and colour'd Gloves and Mittens, Mens best Buck, tann'd Leather, white, glaz'd and colour'd Gloves, Mens and Womens Mourning Ditto, Crewels, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces, Nonsopretties, Quality Binding, Filleting, Holland and Twill'd Tapes, Gartering, silver'd and gilt Buttons, Corks, Cotton-Wick, Pipes, Fig-Blue, Lampblack, Brimstone, Rosin, Glue, Al-lom, single and double refined Sugars, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, best Hyslop, Green and Bohea Teas, Mens and Womens Shoes, Hats, Mens and Womens Worsted, Yarn and Thread Stockings, Worsted and Cotton Caps, Osnabrigs, Hempen-Rolls, Bed-Ticking, Check Linens, and Buckrams, Hair-Cloths, Wadding, black, blue and white, with Variety of colour'd Shalloons, Osnabrigs colour'd and white Threads, Variety of Buttons and Hair, Writing Paper, large and small blank Ledgers and Journals, Bibles and Testaments, Primmers, Pfalters, Spelling and Prayer Books, Table Knives and Forks, Clasp Ditto, Razors, Scissars, Shoe-Buckles, Sleeve-Buttons, Coat and best Metal Ditto, with Variety of other Cutlary, Brasery, Tin and Pewter Ware, Mens and Womens Saddles, Bridles, Cruppers, Girths, Horse-Whips, Stone Bottle Jugs from 1 to 5 Gallons, Variety of China, 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 20d. 24d. and 30d. Nails, 3d. 4d. and 6d. Brads, small Tacks, Pump, Scupper and Hob Nails, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Augurs, *Cut-Whip- & Hand-Saw Files, Two Foot Rules, Stilliards, Hand Saws, Box Irons, Plane Irons, Locks and Brasses for Desks, Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Iron rim'm'd Ditto, H. HL and * Garnet Hinges, Frying Pans, Hoes, Axes, Adzes, Copper * Saw Pans and Coffee-Pots, Claret Wine, Jamaica Spirit, Barbados Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, barrel'd Pork, Soal and Upper Leather, and great Variety of other Goods not particularly mentioned.

ROBERT SWAN.

P. S. Whereas I intend to depart this Province, as early next Summer as my Business will permit, think proper to give Notice, That all Persons indebted to me preceding this Date (many of whom are in old Arrears) make speedy Payments, or settle the same by Bond, or Notes of Hand, otherwise I am determined to take every Method the Law permits, to bring them to that Period. And whereas many People have formerly put Hides, and Skins, into my Tan-Yard and never call'd for the Leather, notwithstanding large Quantities is finished, and some Part hath laid by me for Years past; I hereby give Notice, that all Hides and Skins brought into the said Yard preceding the first of March last, are or will be finished some Time in November next, and if not taken away by the Owner, by the first of December, I then intend to make public Sale of them, to pay for the Tanning: I also continue to take in Hides, and Skins, to be tann'd for others, until March next.

Chester-Town, September 7, 1756.

RAN away this Morning, from the Mouth of Chester-River, the two following Sailors, belonging to the Ship Frigate, Capt. George Davie, just arrived from Bristol, viz.

Matthew Brown, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a well-set luffy Fellow, of a swarthy Complexion, and wears his own Hair, which is black. He had on a white Jacket, trimm'd with black, a blue Great-Coat, a Pair of Boots, a Pair of thick Duck Trowfers, and a Dutch mill'd Cap instead of a Hat.

William Sweatman, a tall slender Fellow, an Englishman, of a brown Complexion, and has a small Impediment in his Speech. Had on a blue Jacket, lined with white, and has white Bone Buttons, a red Great-Coat, and Sailor's Trowfers.

They stole the Ship's Yawl; she is a neat fix'd rowing Boat, Turpentine Sides, painted black and yellow, her Outside Moulding Streak and Back-Board; her Thoughts and Inside Work, the fore Part red; fixed with 4 Oars, 2 Sprit-sails, and a Jib: Had in her also, a Ship's Draw-Bucket, a Scitt to throw Water out with, and a two Gallon Keg. They went off with a strong Southerly Wind, and it is suppos'd either stood a-crofs to Baltimore, or made up the Bay; 'tis probable they will go up some where to the Head of the Bay, and make a-crofs towards Philadelphia.

Whoever apprehends the said Villains, and secures them in some Goal, so that they may be brought to Justice, shall have Two Pistoles Reward for each; and whoever takes up and secures the Boat, and gives Notice, shall have One Pistole, paid by 3 THOMAS RINGGOLD.

NOTICE is hereby given, That I shall attend at Mr. Middleton's, in Annapolis, during the Term of the next Provincial Court, to receive his Lordship's Rents from those Gentlemen who hold Lands in Baltimore County, and reside in different Parts of the Province. As it would be attended with a good Deal of Trouble to wait on them at their respective Houses, I hope none will delay settling (for the Year's Rent) during the sitting of the said Court.

4 CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, at the Subscriber's Plantation, on Thursday the 7th Day of October next, for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash,

A CHOICE Parcel of NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children.

Also, a Tract of Land, lying in Frederick County, containing Eight Hundred Acres.

Likewise, a very great Stock of choice Cattle, Sheep, and Horses. And Variety of Household Furniture. 3 THOMAS PINDELL.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE QUOTER of a LOT in Charles-Town, at the Head of Chesapeake Bay, bounded on one Side by North-East River, and is the nearest Part of the Lot adjoining the public Wharf in the said Town; on which Quarter stands a STILL E-HOUSE, built of Cedar, three Years old, 59 Feet and a half by 26 and a half clear, having 16 Cedar Cisterns, 2 Return, and 1 Low Wine Cistern, all tight, besides 2 Stills, Pumps, Buckets, &c. and a tight Cedar Cooler, supposed one of the largest in America, with a good Well and Pump in the Still-House, convenient to said Cooler. The largest Still will contain between 14 and 1500 Gallons, and the other about 200 Gallons. Also a new framed HOUSE, 27 Feet and a half by 13 Feet 4 Inches clear, with a good Stone Cellar under it, 26 Feet by 12 Feet 3 Inches. Likewise a small Piece of public Ground joining to the aforesaid Quarter, and between it and the Wharf aforesaid, whereon stands a convenient STORE-HOUSE, 29 Feet and a half by 19 and a half, within eight or ten Yards of the Houses aforesaid, having likewise a good Stone Cellar under it.

For Terms of Sale, apply to Mrs. Margaret Bigger, Executrix to the Estate of Mr. Peacock Bigger, deceased, or to Mr. Redmond Conyngham, Merchant, in Philadelphia. 2

JOHNN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities. 6

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

For Current Money, for the Use of Mr. Thomas Lambden's Creditors, on the 11th Day of November next, at the House of the said Lambden, in Worcester County,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Calvert County, in Maryland, called Poorland, containing 250 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, or Cypress Swamp, lying in Somerset County, called Chance, containing 100 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in Worcester County, containing 100 Acres, called Timber Grove.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the said County, called Long Acre, containing 59 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the same County, called Eden-Town, containing 130 Acres.

One other Tract of Land, lying in the same County, called Fletcher's Addition, containing 106 Acres.

EPHRAIM WAGGAMAN, late Sheriff of Worcester County.

N. B. There will be Sold at the same Time some Household Goods.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Dwelling-Plantation, and at his Pot-House, in St. Mary's County, and on the Head of St. Mary's River, by Wholesale or Retail,

EARTHEN-WARE, of the same Kind as imported from Liverpool, or made in Philadelphia, such as Milk-Pans, Butter-Pots, Jugs, Pitchers, Quart-Mugs, Pint-Mugs, Porringers, Churning-Pots, painted Dishes, Plates, &c. with sundry other Sorts of small Ware too tedious to mention. He is provided with good Workmen from Liverpool and Philadelphia, and proper Utensils, for carrying on the Business, so that all Persons who may have Occasion of any Sort of the said Ware may depend on being supplied with such as is good and very cheap. He will take in Pay, Pork, Far, Wheat, Corn, or Tobacco, at a reasonable Rate, for any of the above Commodities. THOMAS BAKER.

PHILEMON YOUNG,

At the SIGN of the



In LOWER-MARLBOROUGH,

KEEPS a House of good ENTERTAINMENT, where all Gentlemen may be well accommodated; and their Horses, &c. well taken Care of.

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,

A TRACT of Land, adjoining to George-Town, in Frederick County, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also one Acre of Ground in George-Town, with two large Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-Year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, besides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on Goose-Creek, in Prince-George's County, two Miles from George-Town, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-Orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of Potomack.

Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the Wood-Yard, in Prince-George's County, Maryland: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.

N. B. Any one that buys the Tract of Land and Dwelling-House adjoining to George-Town, shall have Time given him for Payment of Part.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Office in Charles-Street; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.